DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 472 382 RC 023 838

AUTHOR	Mendoza, Marcela; Ciscel, David H.; Smith, Barbara Ellen
TITLE	Latino Immigrants in Memphis, Tennessee: Their Local Economic Impact. Working Paper.
INSTITUTION	Memphis Univ., TN. Center for Research on Women.
SPONS AGENCY	Ford Foundation, New York, NY.; Rockefeller Foundation, New York, NY.; Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Flint, MI.
REPORT NO	WP-15
PUB DATE	2001-01-00
NOTE	19p.
AVAILABLE FROM	University of Memphis, Center for Research on Women, 339 Clement Hall, Memphis, TN 38152 ($5). For full text: http//cas.memphis.edu/isc/ crow/crowlatino.pdf.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Economic Impact; Elementary Secondary Education; *Employment Patterns; *Hispanic Americans; *Immigrants; *Population Trends; School Demography; Semiskilled Workers; Spanish Speaking; Urban Areas; Urban Population
IDENTIFIERS	Latinos; *Tennessee (Memphis)

ABSTRACT

Over the past decade, the Hispanic population in Memphis (Tennessee) has grown from 8,116 to an estimated 53,628, drawn to the city by the availability of employment. The new Latino immigrants are younger, more skilled, and more highly educated than those who arrived in previous decades. Enrollment of Hispanic children in Memphis schools has grown from 572 in 1992 to 2,581 in 1999. In some neighborhoods, Hispanic enrollment is as high as 22 percent of total enrollment. Most Latinos are employed as semiskilled workers in trade, distribution, and construction jobs. Low unemployment rates made it relatively easy to find employment even for persons who did not speak English. In addition, it appears that Latinos did not displace local workers, since the number of jobs grew more than the number of workers. Latino workers in Memphis have a total economic impact of $1,020,000,000 and 35,972 jobs, made up of the work they do and the jobs they create through their consumer expenditures. Latino workers earned $570.8 million in the Memphis area in 2000, paid at least $87.9 million in taxes, and spent $359.6 million in the local economy. Latino immigrants play an increasingly important role in the social life and regional economy of Memphis and contribute a new element of cultural diversity to the city's schools, churches, and neighborhoods. (Contains 33 references.) (TD)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
✓ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Marcela Mendoza
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
1

ED 472 382

LATINO IMMIGRANTS IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE:

THEIR LOCAL ECONOMIC IMPACT

By

Marcela Mendoza, David H. Ciscel, and Barbara Ellen Smith

Working Paper 15

Center for Research on Women
The University of Memphis
339 Clement Hall
Memphis, TN 38152

January 2001

The research was supported by grants from the Ford, Rockefeller, and Charles Stewart Mott Foundations. The views expressed by the authors do not necessarily reflect those of other members of CROW or the supporting foundations.

RC 023839

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LATINO IMMIGRANTS IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE:

THEIR LOCAL ECONOMIC IMPACT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 3
Latino Immigration to Memphis 5
The Economic Impact of Latinos on the Memphis Economy 9
Afterword on Terminology 11
Acknowledgments 12
References 13

Introduction

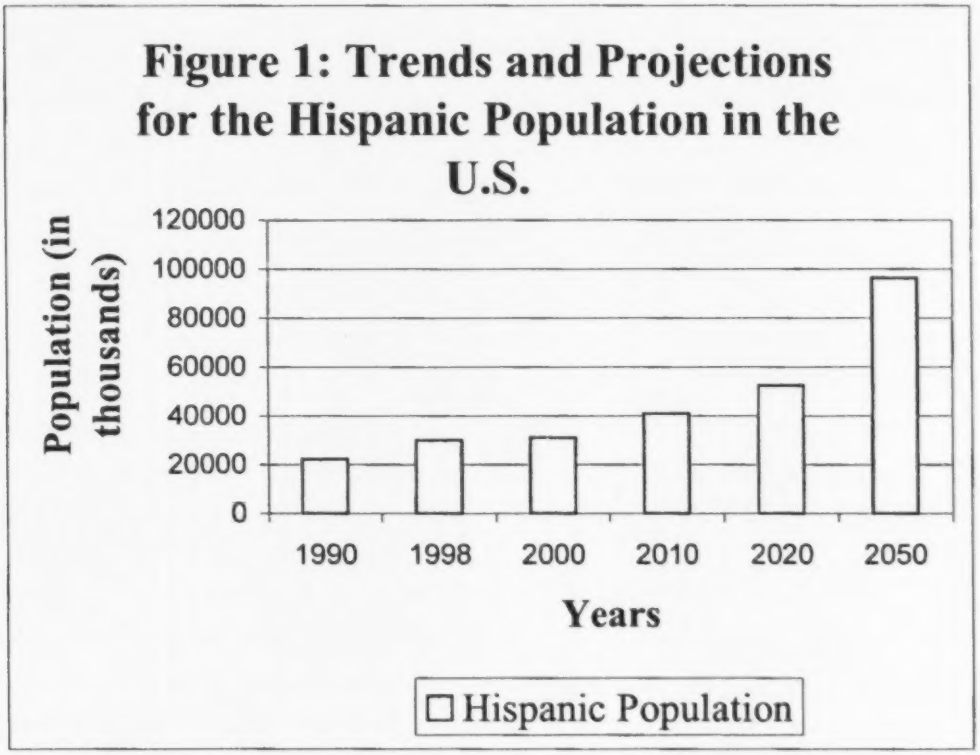
Immigrants now play a critical part in the labor force across the country, and the same is increasingly true for Memphis. In 1999, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, they made up 12% of the U. S. workforce. Whereas in the past Latino immigrants in the South tended to concentrate in agriculture, today they often work in the "new economy"— services, distribution and even construction. Although some have significant job skills or professional training, undocumented immigration status and/or limited English proficiency narrow the employment options of many Latinos. Consequently, they tend to find work in the low wage sectors of the economies of Tennessee and other Southern states.

Still, the social, economic, and demographic impact of the local Latino population is remarkable. This study, by The University of Memphis Center for Research on Women (CROW), highlights some important recent findings of university researchers. While much of this research is in an early stage of development, the heightened visibility of Latino immigrants argues for the release of preliminary data to inform public discussion. Included in this report are estimates of the total economic impact of Latino workers on the regional economy.

Over the past decade, the Latino population has more than doubled in four Southern states: Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Tight labor markets and the new service economy in the Sun Belt have been magnets for recent Latino migration. According to a report by the Selig Center for Economic Growth, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee are among the top ten emerging states, as ranked by the rate of growth of Hispanic buying power during 1990-2001.

By far the most common reason why Latinos come to the U. S. is employment opportunity. Latino immigrants tend to be of prime working age, both younger and healthier than the general population. Although some come to unite with their families, the driving force behind their migration to and within the U. S. is the search for jobs. In this they have much in common with generations of Southerners who migrated from the rural to urban South, or from the South to the North in search of greater economic opportunity.

Today the impact of Latinos as workers is being felt throughout the United States and their share of buying power is rising in every state. Figure 1 shows trends and projections regarding the size of the Hispanic population in the U.S. In 1999 the Census Bureau estimated a total of 32.4 million Hispanics/Latinos in the U.S., which represents a 44 percent increase compared to 1990. Such high growth in the Latino population is driven both by immigration and by high birth rates among young Latino families. Given the buoyant labor market in the U.S., Latino immigrant workers have tended not to displace local workers, but rather to fuel economic growth in most regional economies.

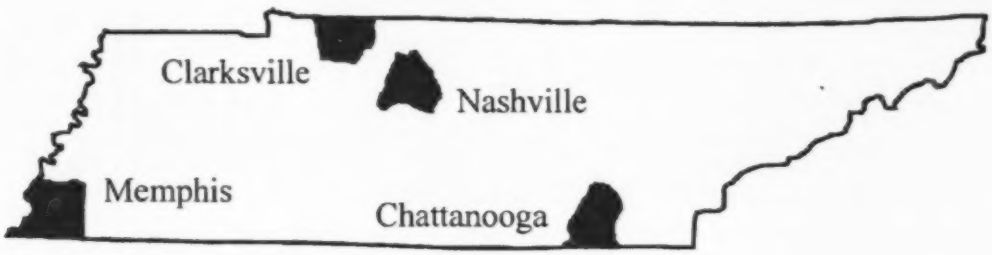


Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Middle Series, 1998.
Adapted from Burrell, Redding, and Schenk (2000).

Latino Immigration to Memphis

Ten years ago (in 1990), the largest number of Latinos in the state of Tennessee was concentrated in the Nashville-Davidson metropolitan area. One in three Latinos in the state lived in Nashville-Davidson County or in the counties bordering this area. Three other metropolitan areas of Tennessee had also received significant Latino immigration: Memphis, Clarksville, and Chattanooga (see Figure 2, below). Since then, there has been growth of the Latino population in cities across the state. For example, according to the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, the current population estimate in Davidson County is 45,550 Hispanics—as compared with about 8,000 in 1990. In addition, certain rural areas, such as the counties surrounding Morristown in east Tennessee, have drawn an increasing population of Latinos. Even though their numbers may not be large, the presence of Latinos in such relatively sparsely populated rural areas is especially noticeable.

Figure 2: Tennessee Metropolitan Areas with Significant Latino Immigration



Modified from Johnson *et al.*, 1999:283

The new Latino immigrants are younger, more skilled, and more highly educated than those who arrived in previous decades. More women and children have joined the immigration flow each year, suggesting that these new Latino families might become permanent settlers. In the early 1990s, almost 70% of Latinos in Tennessee were under the age of 35 (compared to one of two non-Latinos). Latinos initially found employment in agriculture, in the fast growing service and distribution sectors, and in the construction

industry. In 1990, according to the U. S. Census Bureau estimate, ninety percent of all the Hispanics in Tennessee were U. S. citizens. Today, most are not citizens, and many have an undocumented immigration status. Because of their consequent desire for invisibility, population counts of Latinos—including those of the Census Bureau—are likely under-estimates.

In 1990 the U. S. Census Bureau counted 8,116 Hispanics—largely of Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Mexican descent—in the Memphis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Many migrants of Mexican descent who settled in Memphis in those years arrived from the U. S. Southwest. By 2000, the local Latino population had experienced a significant increase. Today, the size of the Latino population in the Memphis metropolitan area is far larger than anyone would have projected. A study by The University of Memphis Regional Economic Development Center (REDC) estimates a current community of 53,628 individuals of Hispanic heritage in the Memphis MSA.

In a sample of Latino immigrants analyzed by researchers affiliated with the University of Memphis Center for Community Health (Scarinci, Klesges, and Chang), a large percentage of individuals indicated that the main reason for choosing Memphis as their place of residence was the availability of employment. Similar responses were obtained during extensive interviews of Latino immigrants by researchers at the Center for Research on Women (CROW).

Frequently, the new immigrants settle in working-class neighborhoods, along with more established residents. A large proportion of the Latinos in Memphis lives in the following areas: the Jackson Avenue Corridor, Binghamton, Parkway Village, Fox Meadows, and Southeast Memphis. Contrary to a commonly held belief that Latinos are seasonally mobile, these groups already constitute a stable, permanent population in these areas. The majority of recent Latino immigrants arrived in Memphis in the company of family and friends.

Figure 3: Location of Latino Communities in Memphis and Shelby County.

Research by CROW on the commercial advertisements of three weekly Spanish-language newspapers published in Memphis found that four bus companies are now providing daily or weekly transportation from Memphis to different locations in Mexico. Only one such company was doing business locally in 1995. In the fall of 2000, CROW researchers counted twenty-six businesses catering to Latino immigrants in the Parkway Village, Fox Meadows, and Southeast Memphis area. These included restaurants, bars, supermarkets, video-rental stores, churches, a bakery, a disco, a radio station, and a short-lived movie-theater with Spanish subtitles.

According to the latest report published by the Memphis and Shelby County Health Department, during the period 1993-1998, resident Latino births increased 165 percent. During the same period, resident births to mothers who listed their birthplace as Mexico increased 330 percent. From 1990 to 2000, the REDC estimated a total of 2,374 births to Hispanic mothers in Memphis and Shelby County, with a large proportion of these mothers born in Mexico.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Enrollment of Hispanic children in the public and private schools of Memphis and Shelby County is clearly on the rise. There was a total of 2,581 Hispanic students at the end of the academic year 1999-2000, up from 572 in 1992-1993. Public schools in some neighborhoods enrolled a particularly large number of Hispanic children, such as Jackson Elementary (22.30 percent Hispanic), Bruce Elementary (17.20 percent Hispanic), South Park Elementary (14.00 percent Hispanic), Macon Elementary (9.80 percent Hispanic), Treadwell Elementary (9.80 percent Hispanic), and Sheffield Elementary (7.70 percent Hispanic).

Many local businesses and service agencies, including healthcare providers, have expanded their workforce by hiring Spanish-speaking or bilingual workers in an effort to serve the Latino population more effectively. Banks and other financial institutions have begun to train employees to deal with the growing immigrant clientele. Money order services and wire transfers in Spanish have proliferated. Approximately 4 percent of Western Union's total outgoing transactions in the Memphis metropolitan area are sent to Mexico.

Homeownership is a good measure of immigrants' assimilation to the urban context. According to studies of homeownership among Hispanics and certain other ethnic groups in the United States, English-language proficiency is a potent determinant of homeownership. Latino communities with Spanish-language newspapers and bilingual real-state agents, as is the case in Memphis, have social networks that provide a flow of information about housing opportunities. CROW's analysis of public records available through the local Tax Assessor's Office identified 1,584 Memphis homeowners with Spanish surnames. Of these, we estimate that 828 homeowners—based on their Spanish first name and surname, and the location and value of their property—may be first-generation Latino immigrants.

The Economic Impact of Latinos on the Memphis Economy

Latino workers in the Memphis area have a total economic impact of $1,020,000,000 and 35,972 jobs. That impact is made up of the work they do in the Memphis economy and the jobs they create through their consumer expenditures in Memphis businesses.

Most Latinos came to the Memphis area since the mid-1990s in search of jobs in the vast and growing industries of trade, distribution and construction. In general, these immigrants have found their job expectations fulfilled. Low unemployment rates in the region made it relatively easy to find employment even if they did not speak English. In addition, it appears that Latinos did not displace local workers. From 1995 to 1999, the number of jobs in the Memphis economy grew from 531,600 to 586,300. While the number of jobs grew by 54,700, the number of workers in the labor force grew by only 35,100, so there were jobs available for new workers.

This analysis of the economic impact of Latino workers on the Memphis regional economy uses traditional multipliers to estimate not only the work that Latinos do, but also the jobs that their consumer expenditures create in the greater Memphis regional economy. When a new Latino worker accepts a job in, e. g., the Memphis construction industry, he or she helps the regional economy grow both by earning an income and by spending a portion of that income on housing, food, and other locally purchased goods and services. These expenditures help create even more jobs.

The University of Memphis REDC projected a Memphis Hispanic population of 53,628 in 2000. Assuming a distribution of children, men and women that is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's analysis of the national Hispanic population in 1999, there are currently 27,429 Latino workers in the Memphis economy. The gender breakdown for Latino workers in Memphis is 9,470 women and 17,959 men.

These 27,429 Latino workers hold jobs throughout the Memphis economy. However, they tend to be concentrated in three economic sectors: construction, distribution and retail trade. While some workers in managerial and supervisory jobs may earn as much as $18.00 per hour, most Latinos in the Memphis economy are employed in semi-skilled jobs where wages vary between $7.00 and $10.00 per hour. Although most

Latino workers earn less than $20,000 per year, they have one unusual characteristic for low-wage workers: they tend to have very high savings rates. We estimate that the typical Latino worker saves almost 30 percent of his/her income, sending over 2/3 of the savings back to a family in Mexico or another Latin American country.

Latino workers earned $570.8 million dollars in wages and salaries in the Memphis area in 2000. As noted above, most are employed as semi-skilled workers in the construction firms, warehouses and retail trade establishments of the Memphis economy. Often speaking only Spanish, these workers use temporary employment agencies or small firms with Spanish-speaking supervisors to gain employment.

Of the $570.8 million that they earned in 2000, we estimate that Latino workers paid at least $85.6 million in payroll/income taxes and sent $125.6 million home to their families in Mexico or other parts of Latin America. In addition, Latinos generated, through their consumer expenditures, approximately $12.3 million in local and state sales taxes. Perhaps most surprising, Latinos spent $359.6 million in the local economy. By sector, they spent the following amounts:

Consumer Expenditures and Savings of Latino Workers in the Memphis Economy

- $45 million in local grocery stores
- $20.2 million in restaurants
- $74.8 million for housing
- $49.4 million for utilities, furnishings and household supplies
- $23.1 million for clothing
- $69.0 million for transportation or car operation
- $14.2 million for health care services
- $38.1 million for other consumption items
- $26.0 million for savings in local banks

The multiplier impact of these expenditures of $359.6 million by local Latino workers is impressive. These expenditures result in another $664.0 million spent locally by workers and businesses that benefit from Latino workers in the Memphis economy. Consumer expenditures by the Latino community also result in the creation of 8,544 additional local jobs in Memphis. These local expenditures and additional workers increase the regional payroll by $570.8 million for Latino workers and $176.5 million for workers in the other 8,544 new jobs.

In sum, Latino immigrants play an increasingly important role in the social life and regional economy of Memphis. They contribute a new element of cultural diversity to the city's schools, churches, and neighborhoods. In their search for economic opportunity, Latinos recall prior generations of Southerners who migrated for similar reasons. Just as earlier migrants fueled the growth of Memphis as a major distribution center, so do contemporary Latino immigrants contribute to regional economic development.

Afterword on Terminology

Hispanics/Latinos in the United States are a diverse population, composed of people whose ancestors settled in the Southwest centuries ago, others who were incorporated in this nation at the beginning of the twentieth century, and still others who have immigrated more recently from Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

Until the mid-1960s, Hispanics/Latinos as a group had limited visibility in U.S. society as a whole, and the terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" were still not widely known. The upsurge of a Chicano (Mexican American) movement in the wake of the civil rights movement affirmed a distinctive Latino presence in the U. S. In 1970, the Bureau of the Census used the label "Spanish" for the first time as an option that people could draw on to define their own identity. In 1978, a decision of the federal Office of Management and Budget, with advice from the King of Spain, adopted the term "Hispanic" for use in the 1980 decennial census and in all other official documents. The Office of Management and Budget Statistical Directive 15 —which regulates all federal record keeping and data

presentation—defined Hispanic as "A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race."

Although Latinos are popularly thought of as a fifth "race" (along with Asian Americans, Native Americans, African Americans, and European Americans), "Latino" and "Hispanic" are ethnic references that denote a culture of origin. Thus, dark-skinned Latinos may be racially classified as "black" and lighter-skinned Latinos as "white." By allowing individuals to self-identify with an ethnic category (Hispanic or non-Hispanic) as well as by race, the U. S. Bureau of the Census assumes that persons of Hispanic origin or ancestry are also white, black, Asian or Native American.

In the 2000 census form, the Bureau of the Census introduced the options Spanish/Hispanic/Latino to answer the question about Hispanic origin or ancestry. The introduction of the label "Latino" in the census form legitimizes a term that is widely used in some political circles and certain regions of the country (e. g., California and the Southwest). "Latino" has a connotation of populist inclusivity, while "Hispanic" has a more established connotation. Sometimes "Latino" is written as "Latino/a" to avoid excluding women (Latinas) from the political discourse. Second generation Latinos in the U. S. who have internalized the rules of the English grammar sometimes prefer the "Latino/a" expression. In this paper, we follow the terminology used by government agencies and other researchers when reporting their findings (e.g., "Hispanic" for census data in most years), and "Latino" in all other cases.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Luchy Burrell, Steve Redding, Sonya Schenk, Isabel Scarinci, Cindy Martin, Frank Afflitto, and Mario Petersen for allowing us to use data from their reports, and unpublished materials from their work in progress.

References

The following sources were used to help prepare this report. Individual sources are not cited in the report as an aid to readability.

Afflitto, F. M.
2000 Preliminary Analysis of Data about Victims of Domestic Violence among Latinos of Memphis. The University of Memphis. (ms.)

Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now
2000 Separate and Unequal. Predatory Lending in America. Washington, D. C. October 2000 (Available at www.acorn.org)

Buorgois, P.
1990 Hypothesis and Ethnographic Analysis of Concealment in the Underground Economy: The Economic and Ideological Dynamics of the Census Undercount. U. S. Census Bureau, Center for Survey Methods Research. March 1990.

Burrell, L. S., T. S. Redding, L.L. Lawrence, and S. Sunkara
1997 Preliminary Estimates and Projections of the Hispanic Population for the Metropolitan Area 1996-2000. Regional Economic Development Center, University of Memphis (Available at http://planning.memphis.edu)

Burrell, L. S., T. S. Redding, and S. Schenk
2000 Estimates and Projections of the Hispanic Population in Shelby County, Tennessee for 2000 to 2005. Regional Economic Development Center, The University of Memphis. (ms.)

Cantú, N. E.
1999 Report on Latino Culture and Traditional Arts in Tennessee. Tennessee Arts Commission (Available at www.arts.state.tn.us/latino.htm.)

Dominguez, B. and S. Mahler
1993 Alternative Enumeration of Undocumented Mexicans in the South Bronx. U. S. Census Bureau, Center for Survey Methods Research. January 1993.

Fordham, T. B.
2000 Hispanic Population Demands Increased Sensitivity in Health Care. Memphis Medical News 1(7):1,14.

Frey, W. H. and R. Farley
1996 Latino, Asian, and Black Segregation in U. S. Metropolitan Areas: Are Multiethnic Metros Different? Demography 33(1):35-50.

Garcia, V.
1992 Results from an Alternative Enumeration in a Mexican and Mexican American Farm Worker Community in California: Evaluation of the Behavioral Causes of Undercount. U. S. Census Bureau, Center for Survey Methods Research. April 1992.

Greenbaum, S.
1997 Urban Immigrants in the South: Recent Data and a Historical Case Study. *In* C. E. Hill and P. D. Beaver (eds). Cultural Diversity in the U. S. South. Anthropological Contributions to a Region in Transition. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press. Pp. 144-163.

Harper, G. et al.
2000 Encuentro Latino/Latino Encounter. Report to the Community on Assets and Needs of Nashville's Latino Population. (Available at the Nashville United Way web site www.uwnashville.org)

Humphreys, J. H.
2000 Buying Power at the Beginning of a New Century: Projections for 2000 and 2001. Georgia Business and Economic Conditions 60(4):1-22. (Available at www.selig.uga.edu)

Johnson, J. H. Jr., K. D. Johnson-Webb, and W. C. Farrell Jr.
1999 Newly Emerging Hispanic Communities in the United States: A Spatial Analysis of Settlement Patterns, In-Migration Fields, and Social Receptivity. *In* F. D. Bean and S. Bell-Rose (eds.) Immigration and Opportunity. Race, Ethnicity, and Employment in the United States. N.Y.: Russell Sage Foundation, Pp. 263-310.

Kanter, R. M.
1995 World Class: Thriving Locally in the Global Economy. N. Y.: Simon & Schuster.

Krivo, L. J.
1994 Immigrant Characteristics and Hispanic-Anglo Housing Inequality. Demography 32(4):599-615.

Lacy, S.
2000 Banks Seek Path to Reach Hispanics. Memphis Business Journal. July 14-20, Pp. 3-4.

Mahler, S.
1993 Alternative Enumeration of Undocumented Salvadorans on Long Island. U. S. Census Bureau, Center for Survey Methods Research. January 1993.

Martin, C.
2000 "Hablemos Español" Report. An Analysis of Program Data from July 2, 1999 through March 20, 2000. Memphis, May 1, 2000.

Memphis and Shelby County Health Department
1997 Vital Statistics, Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee. Published by the Vital Records Office. (Available at www.co.shelby.tn.us/business/memphis2005)

1998 Vital Statistics Report, Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee. Published by the Vital Records Office.

Mendoza, M. and M. C. Petersen
2000 New Latino Immigration to Tennessee: Practicing Culturally Sensitive Health Care. Tennessee Medicine 93(10):371-376.

Mendoza, M. and S. Schenk
2000 Preliminary Estimates of Homeownership among Households Headed by Spanish-surnamed Individuals in the Memphis Metropolitan Area. (ms).

Nashville Chamber of Commerce
1999 Nashville's Multicultural Population: A Statistical Overview. (Available at www.nashvillechamber.net)

Puente, M. de la
1990 The Census Undercount of the Hispanic Population. U. S. Census Bureau, Center for Survey Methods Research. January 1990.

Rodriguez, N. and J. S. Hagan
1991 Investigating Census Coverage and Content Among the Undocumented: An Ethnographic Study of Latino Tenants in Houston. U. S. Census Bureau, Center for Survey Methods Research. December 1991.

Scarinci, I. C., R. C. Klesges, and C. F. Chang
2000 Analysis of Prenatal, Delivery, and Newborn Care Received by Undocumented Immigrant and Refugee Women in Shelby County, Tennessee. The University of Memphis Prevention Center. January 2000.

Smith, B. E.
1998 1998 The Postmodern South: Racial Transformations and the Global Economy. *In* C. E. Hill and P. D. Beaver (eds). Cultural Diversity in the U. S. South. Anthropological Contributions to a Region in Transition. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press. Pp. 164-178.

2000 As the South Goes, So Goes the Nation. Center News 19(1):2,10.

Smith, C. E.
2000 Inevitable Partnership. Understanding Mexico-U.S. Relations. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Minority Health
1997 Narrowing the Gap: Minority Health in Tennessee. Nashville, TN: Department of Health.

Velázquez, L. C.
1999 Finding a Voice. Latinas in the South. *In* B. E. Smith (ed.) Neither Separate Nor Equal. Women, Race, and Class in the South. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

Williams, T.
2000 Report on the Tennessee Latino Population. Highlander Research and Education Center. New Market, TN. May 2000.

ORDER INFORMATION

Cost of the publication: $5 ($3 for bulk orders of five or more). All orders must be prepaid. Please make checks payable to The University of Memphis and remit to Center for Research on Women, 339 Clement Hall, Memphis, TN 38152. Additional fees will be assessed to defray the cost of overseas postage. Tennessee residents should include 8.25% tax. If invoiced, a fee of $1 will be charged. CROW publications are also available for use in the classroom. Bookstore orders should be sent directly to the Center for Research on Women. For more information, call the Center office at 901/678-2770 or crow@memphis.edu

6. *Young, Kate Porter - **Notes on Sisterhood, Kinship and Marriage in an African American South Carolina Sea Community**, 1992 (29 pages), $6.*

7. *Kousha, Mahnaz - **Race, Class and Intimacy: Relationships Between Black Private Household Workers and Mistresses**, 1992 (27 pages), $6.*

8. *Takagi, Midori - **Female Slave Participation in the Urban Market Economy: Richmond Virgina, 1780-1860,** pages), $6.*

PUBLICATIONS 9 THROUGH 12 ARE NO LONGER AVAILABLE.

13. *Zinn, Maxine Baca - **Doing Diversity: Dangers, Deceptions and Debates**, 1995 (20 pages), $6.*

14. *Ciscel, David - **What Is a Living Wage for Memphis?**, 2002 (9 pages), $5.*
This is a .pdf file requiring Adobe Acrobat. Adobe Acrobat Reader download
(Use the back button on your browser to return to this page)

15. *Ciscel, David - **What Is a Living Wage for Memphis?**, 1999 (13 pages), $5.*
This is a .pdf file requiring Adobe Acrobat. Adobe Acrobat Reader download
(Use the back button on your browser to return to this page)

16. *Mendoza, Marcela, David H. Ciscel, and Barbara Ellen Smith - **Latino Immigrants in Memphis, Tennessee: T Economic Impact**, 2001 (16 pages), $5.*
This is a .pdf file requiring Adobe Acrobat. Adobe Acrobat Reader download
(Use the back button on your browser to return to this page)

Special Reports on Contemporary Issues

1. *Schmidt, Martha - **Profiles: A Report On The Women And Girls Of Greater Memphis**, 1997 (40 pages), $10.*

2. *Smith, Barbara Ellen - **Advocates for Girls: Promoting Success in Early Adolescence**, 1998 (32 pages), $8.*

3. *Burrell, L.S., S. Redding, S. Schenk, and M. Mendoza - **New 2000 Estimates of the Hispanic Population for Sh County, Tennessee**, 2001 (21 pages). Prepared in partnership by REDC and CROW. Color copy: $6.50. Black copy: $3.50*

4. *Mendoza, Marcela - **The New Latino Workforce: Employers' Experiences in Memphis**, 2001 (32 pages). Prep partnership by The Work Place, Inc. and CROW. Color copy: $6.50. Black and white copy: $3.50.*

5. *Smith, Barbara Ellen - **The New Latino South: An Introduction**, 2001 (13 pages plus maps and questionaire). project of CROW, the Highlander Research and Education Center, and the Southern Regional Council. Color c $10.00.*

Home | Site index | Contact

Liezell Designs

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

ERIC REPRODUCTION RELEASE

I. Document Identification:

Title: Latino Immigrants in Memphis: Their Local Economic Impact.

Author: Mendoza, Marcela, David H. Ciscel, and Barbara E. Smith

Corporate Source: Working Paper 15, Center for Research on Women, The University of Memphis.

Publication Date: 2001

II. Reproduction Release:

In order to disseminate as widely as possible timely and significant materials of interest to the educational community, documents announced in the monthly abstract journal of the ERIC system, Resources in Education (RIE), are usually made available to users in microfiche, reproduced paper copy, and electronic media, and sold through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). Credit is given to the source of each document, and, if reproduction release is granted, one of the following notices is affixed to the document.

If permission is granted to reproduce and disseminate the identified document, please check one of the following three options and sign the release form.

__X_ Level 1 - Permitting reproduction and dissemination in microfiche or other ERIC archival media (e.g. electronic) and paper copy.

____ Level 2A - Permitting reproduction and dissemination in microfiche and in electronic media for ERIC archival collection subscribers only.

____ Level 2B - Permitting reproduction and dissemination in microfiche only.

Documents will be processed as indicated provided reproduction quality permits. If permission to reproduce is granted, but no option is marked, documents will be processed at Level 1.

Sign Here: "I hereby grant to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) nonexclusive permission to reproduce and disseminate this document as indicated above. Reproduction from the ERIC microfiche or electronic media by persons other than ERIC employees and its system contractors requires permission from the copyright holder. Exception is made for non-profit reproduction by libraries and other service agencies to satisfy information needs of educators in response to discrete inquiries."

Signature: Marcela Mendoza Position: Senior Researcher

Printed Name: Marcela Mendoza Organization: Center for Research on Women, The University of Memphis

Address: 339 Clement Hall, Memphis TN 38152

Telephone No: 901/6782642 Date: January 9, 03

III. Document Availability Information (from Non-ERIC Source):

If permission to reproduce is not granted to ERIC, or, if you wish ERIC to cite the availability of the document from another source, please provide the following information regarding the availability of the document. (ERIC will not announce a document unless it is publicly available, and a dependable source can be specified. Contributors should also be aware that ERIC selection criteria are significantly more stringent for documents that cannot be made available through EDRS.)

Publisher/Distributor:

Address:

Price per copy: Quantity price:

IV. Referral of ERIC to Copyright/Reproduction Rights Holder:

If the right to grant this reproduction release is held by someone other than the addressee, please complete the following:

Name:

Address:

V. Attach this form to the document being submitted and send both to:

Velma Mitchell, Acquisitions Coordinator
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools
P.O. Box 1348
1031 Quarrier Street
Charleston, WV 25325-1348

Phone and electronic mail numbers:

800-624-9120 (Clearinghouse toll-free number)
304-347-0467 (Clearinghouse FAX number)
mitchelv@ael.org